

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION****IN THE SPECIFICATION:****Page 10**

Please amend the Specification on page 10 beginning at line 4 as follows:

The polyol component to be employed in combination with the copolymerized lactone polyol used in the present invention is not particularly limited to a specific one as far as the component is a polyfunctional polyol component to be generally used in a polyurethane foam. For example, such a polyfunctional polyol component may include a polyether polyol obtained by adding one or more compound(s) such as ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or butylene oxide with the use of an initiator such as glycerin, trimethylolpropane, sorbitol, ethylenediamine, pentaerythritol, methyl glucoside, tolylenediamine, ~~Mannich~~, mannitol, sucrose, or the like; and an aromatic polyester polyol containing a waste PET, DMT process residue and phthalic anhydride as a base component. Among them, a product obtained by adding ethylene oxide or propylene oxide to glycerin, ethylenediamine or trimethylolpropane is particularly preferred in view of the low viscosity. Moreover, the aromatic polyester polyol may be used within a range at which the viscosity of the whole polyol component mixture is acceptable.

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Please amend the Specification on page 13 beginning at line 24 and continuing onto page 14 as follows:

Moreover, in Examples, the hydroxyl value and the physical properties of the polyurethane foam were evaluated as follows. Hydroxyl value: An amount (mg) of potassium hydroxide corresponding to an amount of OH group in 1 g of a polyol component was measured. Viscosity: A viscosity was measured by using an E-type viscosimeter. Mechanical properties: A tensile strength (~~kg/cm<sup>2</sup>~~) (MPas) and an elongation (%) were evaluated in accordance with JIS K6301.

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Please amend the Specification on page 16 beginning at line 14 as follows:

The copolymerized lactone polyol A (67.4 parts by weight) obtained in Production Example 1, and 3 parts by weight of a ring-opening addition polymerization product of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone with trimethylolpropane [hydroxyl value: 540KOHmg/g, “PLACCEL 303”, manufactured by Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.] were used to prepare a polyol component mixture. The calculated hydroxyl value in the polyol component mixture was 77 KOHmg/g. The viscosity of the polyol component mixture measured by an E-type viscosimeter was 7100 mPa·s at 25°C. To the polyol component mixture were added 2 parts by weight of water as a foaming agent, 1.2 parts by weight of “SG-193” (manufactured by Toray Dow Corning Co., Ltd.) as a foam control agent, 0.3 part by weight of diazobicyclooctane (DABCO33LV) as an amine catalyst, and 0.1 part by weight of dibutyltin dilaurate (DBTDL) as a tin catalyst. After stirring the mixture, 28 parts by weight of tolylene diisocyanate [TDI-80, manufactured by Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.] was added thereto, then the resulting mixture was

strongly stirred at a room temperature for 25 seconds and was allowed to foam freely, and a soft polyurethane foam was accordingly obtained. Incidentally, the NCO/OH index (equivalent ratio) at this time was 1.10.